

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN  
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The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to all readers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### The Farmer and Nature.

It is one of the advantages of living in the country that here man is brought into more close relations with nature, which is always true, that he can be amid the deceptions and charms that are so widely prevalent in city life. The farmer lives closer to nature than any other class of citizens, for all his farming operations are co-working with it. If we're not for the comparative certainty of nature's operations the farmer might well often despair. Men combine to buy down prices of his products, but the promise that seedtime and harvest shall still hold good. Crops may fall in calamities, but somewhere there is always enough to eat, and the farmer who grows a variety of agricultural products need never starve, even though he restricts himself, with no one specifically to do, what has been grown on his own farm.

It is true that farm crops often fail through fault of the farmer himself, because he has either failed to do his part or done it in the wrong way. There can be no cheating of nature by the various artifices which successfully deceive men. In the days when superphosphate first began to be used for wheat in western New York, we remember an old and quite penurious farmer, who boasted that he would cheat the wheat crop by putting in just enough of the real phosphate with common, finely sifted earth to give the whole a honeydew smell, and then drill it in with his hand. Of course he did not succeed. The time had then come when it required the phosphate to grow wheat on long-continued lands, and nothing that could be substituted for this mineral could do its work. It is so all through nature, that she is a pretender wherever he may be found.

But knowledge of nature's laws is in these days enabling men who have it to accomplish results that seem almost miraculous, though they are not so. We have no doubt that much formerly attributed to power which the devil was said to give to those who had sold themselves to him was really discovered before the world was prepared to receive it of inventors and professors which though long lost are now being rediscovered by modern inventors and scientists. All of the works of Morse, Edison and Tesla in the development of electrical science are the result of better understanding of Nature's laws.

It is much more common but really more wonderful operations of nature than these that the farmers daily work is done. He is a worker with nature, and therefore with the processes of growing the vegetables and the grains that feed the world. It is an axiom in science that all vegetables come originally from the seed, in animal life all comes from the egg. But the process is so mysterious that only by the use of seeds or cuttings from plants that produce can he term it grow any kind of a crop. At very early age the farmer is taught that after he has done all in his power towards preparing the conditions, a higher power than his own is needed for his efforts can be successful. Yet it is no mean or unimportant task that the farmer does. There is an enormous vegetation in many places where man has never trod. But it is only a wretched vegetation of little use, and though Bryant wrote that the groves were God's best temples, it can hardly be supposed that God was pleased in such temples until man began there to worship Him.

But a host of good farmers come to his wilderness. Down will go a great deal of the most luxuriant vegetation, and for which will seem that all the beauty was tragically destroyed. But give the farmer time until he can run a smooth furrow where the tangled wildwood had been. Then will be grown not perhaps a larger amount of vegetable matter but enormously more valuable. There will be grains before the buds burst into leaf, spray the trees with an arsenic compound to

destroy the budworm, which hatches out before the bud opens. It at once makes for the nearest bud. If there is a drop of the poison on the bud, the first mouthful that the budworm eats is its last. If it once gets inside the bud it eats the leaves so that they are ranged and jagged when they put forth. Farmers should look at the ends of the outermost twigs for signs of this enemy, as the budworm preferably takes these for its attack, as they are most exposed to sunshines.

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All these operations of the farmer improving nature are exceedingly instructive to the young. The boy or girl brought up on the farm may despise his position unfortunate, but if it has taught him to closely observe animals and their habits, and to think about natural objects, he is far better prepared for life than the city boy who has lacked these advantages. We believe it best for every one, young or old, to spend some time each year in the country, even though their home be in the great cities, where more and more the bustling activities of the world are concentrated. Possibly country life may seem at first lonely, but there are now so frequent communications with the city that all the really important news of the world can be learned about as quickly in one place as in another. It may also be added that the extensive park improvements of Boston have made it comparatively easy to study many phases of nature in these adjuncts to city life, and without going to the country and the farm. Yet the trust enjoyment of nature will be found where crops are grown by farmers' methods, and when the barnyards are filled with the low of cows calling for their calves, and the air is vocal with the cluck of the hens calling together her little chicks.

### Farm Hints for April. BEGINNING FARM WORK.

With snow several feet deep in parts of Vermont and New Hampshire the last days of March, it will be well up to the 10th of April, and possibly a week later, before much can be done at fitting land or getting in early crops. To be sure, the sun is gaining rapidly in power every day at this season, but the melting of so much snow will make the air chilly for many miles on either side. The Adirondack Mountain region in New York is also unusually full of snow. This strongly affects the opening of spring as far west as Lake Erie. It is unfortunate if this condition prevails, for the widespread destruction by frost in the South last winter will create an unusual demand for early vegetables. It is in such seasons as the present that the farmers who have had the forethought to provide greenhouses, and have learned to successfully run them, can make more clear money in one year than they usually do in two. Glass for the greenhouse, and all its other materials, including heating apparatus, are now very cheap. So much of our year is unsuited for working out of doors that we think in a few years most enterprising farmers will provide greenhouses. These will keep them busily and profitably employed almost every winter, and sometimes they can make a great profit.

### PUTTING UP GRAPE VINES.

The large majority of milk cows are bred to drop their young either in March or early in April. Care must be taken not to give a cow water that is not warmed to nearly blood heat for at least a week after parturition. The fever often continues longer than this, and makes the cow extremely thirsty. If allowed to drink water only a little above the freezing temperature, all the heat of the body is required to raise the temperature of the water in the cow's stomach to that of the body. That makes an external chill, followed, of course, by a more violent fever than before. Do not feed any grain or meal to the fever lasts. Give bran mush made with warm water and only lactic acid. Corn stalks, which are quite laxative early in the winter, dry up, and are worth but little as cow feed in April. Fortunately the farmer who has a supply of ensilage for his cows at this period, if this proves too laxative gives a little hay with it. Keep the cow's udder milked clean, and if there is no salt in it. It is best to take the salt from its dam after it has suckled once, and thereafter be taught to drink from a pail.

### CARE OF NEW MILK COWS.

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### CARE OF ORCHARDS.

While it is too late in the spring to do pruning in orchards properly, so called, it is well to go through them and cut out branches that have been broken by winds or that had their ends killed by the extremely cold weather of last winter.

Walrus oil for the signs of the tent caterpillar and destroy the eggs. There are few months in the year when some care in destroying insect enemies of one kind or another is not needed. This month, before the buds burst into leaf, spray the trees with an arsenic compound to

destroy the budworm, which hatches out before the bud opens. It at once makes for the nearest bud. If there is a drop of the poison on the bud, the first mouthful that the budworm eats is its last.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

**Making Roadsides Beautiful.**  
Mrs. F. H. Tucker of Newton delivered a lecture before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last week on "Roadside Treatment—Actual and Possible." She said in part:

Scientific roadside treatment is closely related on the one hand to the sciences of forestry and on the other to the science of good roads, but belongs to a more advanced stage of civilization than either. Far as long as tree growth is regarded solely as an encumbrance to the ground, to be got rid of as fast as possible, or of value only as measured in terms of cord wood or board feet, and while roads are allowed to remain nearly or quite impassable during a large part of the year, these conditions represent the normal standard of a community, one is plainly too far in advance of his times who calls public attention to the beauty or even tries to discuss the utility of any roadside growth. But we in Massachusetts, as well as in many other parts of the country, have passed the primitive stage when we can look with equanimity on indiscriminate destruction of trees and forests, or submit tamely to the inconveniences of interrupted travel arising from bad roads.

Now, with our forest and park reservations, our schools and chairs of arboriculture, and the greater or less influence of Arbor Day, our forestry associations, the literature and general influence and information disseminated by all these forces, with our highway commission and the more than 200 miles of State roads, and the many more miles of first-class town and country roads due to this State object lesson and to the earnest efforts and co-operation of the L. A. W., with all this pioneer work we are surely ready to begin what has never yet been attempted, a general, systematic and artistic treatment of the roadsides, the connecting link between road making and forestry.

In this discussion we shall confine ourselves almost entirely to country roadsides, noticing suburban roads and parkways only incidentally, and shall try to answer three questions: (1) What is the actual condition and treatment of our New England roadsides, and what principles, if any, underlie this treatment? (2) What constitutes—or would constitute if we had it—a treatment at once artistic and practical; in other words, in the broadest sense scientific; that is, founded on knowledge of the conditions and ends to be served, and the best means of attaining those ends? (3) How may such scientific treatment be attained?

First, as to actual conditions and treatment and the principles thereof. Without doubt the rural New England population, both as towns and as individuals, generally answer the question, "Shall we allow or encourage anything except grass to grow beside the road?" by an emphatic "We will not." I have tried to find out the reason for this almost universal opposition to roadside growth, and will give you the results of my investigation.

1. Conservatism. Many farmers keep the roadsides clear for no tangible reason whatever except that they and their neighbors and their ancestors have always regarded it as the proper thing to do. The most casual observer driving through country roads can hardly fail to be struck with what seems to be two opposite tendencies in the treatment of the roadside. One is to make a clean sweep of everything that grows. So far from planting trees or anything else, there seems to be a special spite against every scrap of vegetation, and all growth, whether a blade of grass, a daisy, a fern, raspberry, sassafras or seedling oak or maple,—everything is periodically clipped as close as scythe can cut it. The other is the let-alone tendency. On roads where this prevails there is no more attempt at tree planting than in the other case, but neither is there care or effort of any kind, and all sorts of growth flourish wildly luxuriant, so luxuriant indeed as often to interfere rather seriously with the traveler's hat or carriage top. In many parts of New England the latter tendency seems to be rapidly gaining ground in spite of the forces of conservatism. I account for this by the decay of agriculture and abandonment of many farms, and consequent partial disuse of some of the roads in almost every town; also by the fact that many farms are taken by foreigners without New England traditions in the matter.

2. Utidiness. The New England love for order and tidiness led the old-time farmer to look upon roadside "bushes and weeds" as untidy, and to "clean up" the sides of the road just as his wife swept her floors and arranged the chairs in straight rows against the walls, and the conservatism just mentioned has kept him and his descendants doing the same thing ever since. A farmer who did not keep his roadside "clean" was looked at askance as "shiftless" and more or less untrustworthy, whatever redeeming traits he might display.

3. Tramps. It has been told that the greatest objection to roadside shrubbery is that it harbors and encourages tramps. This cannot, however, be taken too seriously, as the same objection might be made to building barns.

4. Shade. Roadsides beside cultivated fields are opposed on the ground that they shade the crops, and also because of the nourishment which they withdraw from the soil at the expense of the crops.

5. Seeds. Another objection urged against roadside growth is that harmful seeds are thereby propagated, which are scattered over neighboring fields, thus producing weeds which are a pest to the farmer.

6. Insects. Roadsides are opposed also as the breeding place of many insect pests injurious to crops.

7. Grass. Some farmers wish to utilize their roadsides for grass, which they cut as an additional hay crop, and so oppose any growth which interferes with this end.

8. Dust. It is objected from an aesthetic point of view that dust from the highway settles so heavily upon wayside shrubs and plants as to make them unsightly and disagreeable, whatever beauty they might otherwise possess.

9. Dampness. Trees and tall shrubs are discouraged by some on the ground that their shade they prevent mud from drying and in some localities keep the road generally damp.

10. Drifting. This is by far the most serious objection raised to roadside trees and shrubs, but there is the greatest possible difference of opinion, even among the most strenuous objectors, as to what constitutes right or permissible conditions in the matter. The most radical declare that all trees, bushes and plants of every kind on every road should be cut, regardless of location; others assert that only certain kinds of trees cause drifting; some that trees trimmed high do not affect drifting conditions, others that they should be trimmed low; many say that trees do no harm, but all other growth should be cut off. Some insist that any growth on the north or east side of the road is protective; others say that both sides should be kept cut or both shaded. These are but few of

the many points of dispute connected with this branch of the subject.

In view of all these objections to roadside adornment, our second question, What would constitute a treatment both practical and artistic? seems rather complicated. I should settle it by systematic treatment of roadsides according to local conditions. All roadside growth is beautiful in its place, and that place can be found by the scientific artist. These objections can be met by judicious arrangement and management. For instance, beautiful plants bearing harmful seeds can be encouraged only in places where they will do no harm, or the flowers can be cut before the seeds mature; insect pests can be exterminated, muddy roads replaced by good roads, or damp roads be kept clear of shade; all trees and shrubs in all locations do not promote drifting. Investigate conditions and act accordingly.

Fourth, Who shall undertake this work? Our State highway commission is perhaps the organization best equipped for investigation and experiment along these lines, while the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Horticultural Society could find many ways to assist and advise in making our country roadsides beautiful without being impractical.

Now, with our forest and park reservations, our schools and chairs of arboriculture, and the greater or less influence of Arbor Day, our forestry associations, the literature and general influence and information disseminated by all these forces, with our highway commission and the more than 200 miles of State roads, and the many more miles of first-class town and country roads due to this State object lesson and to the earnest efforts and co-operation of the L. A. W., with all this pioneer work we are surely ready to begin what has never yet been attempted, a general, systematic and artistic treatment of the roadsides, the connecting link between road making and forestry.

In this discussion we shall confine ourselves almost entirely to country roadsides, noticing suburban roads and parkways only incidentally, and shall try to answer three questions: (1) What is the actual condition and treatment of our New England roadsides, and what principles, if any, underlie this treatment? (2) What constitutes—or would constitute if we had it—a treatment at once artistic and practical; in other words, in the broadest sense scientific; that is, founded on knowledge of the conditions and ends to be served, and the best means of attaining those ends? (3) How may such scientific treatment be attained?

First, as to actual conditions and treatment and the principles thereof. Without doubt the rural New England population, both as towns and as individuals, generally answer the question, "Shall we allow or encourage anything except grass to grow beside the road?" by an emphatic "We will not." I have tried to find out the reason for this almost universal opposition to roadside growth, and will give you the results of my investigation.

1. Conservatism. Many farmers keep the roadsides clear for no tangible reason whatever except that they and their neighbors and their ancestors have always regarded it as the proper thing to do. The most casual observer driving through country roads can hardly fail to be struck with what seems to be two opposite tendencies in the treatment of the roadside. One is to make a clean sweep of everything that grows. So far from planting trees or anything else, there seems to be a special spite against every scrap of vegetation, and all growth, whether a blade of grass, a daisy, a fern, raspberry, sassafras or seedling oak or maple,—everything is periodically clipped as close as scythe can cut it. The other is the let-alone tendency. On roads where this prevails there is no more attempt at tree planting than in the other case, but neither is there care or effort of any kind, and all sorts of growth flourish wildly luxuriant, so luxuriant indeed as often to interfere rather seriously with the traveler's hat or carriage top. In many parts of New England the latter tendency seems to be rapidly gaining ground in spite of the forces of conservatism. I account for this by the decay of agriculture and abandonment of many farms, and consequent partial disuse of some of the roads in almost every town; also by the fact that many farms are taken by foreigners without New England traditions in the matter.

2. Utidiness. The New England love for order and tidiness led the old-time farmer to look upon roadside "bushes and weeds" as untidy, and to "clean up" the sides of the road just as his wife swept her floors and arranged the chairs in straight rows against the walls, and the conservatism just mentioned has kept him and his descendants doing the same thing ever since. A farmer who did not keep his roadside "clean" was looked at askance as "shiftless" and more or less untrustworthy, whatever redeeming traits he might display.

3. Tramps. It is objected from an aesthetic point of view that dust from the highway settles so heavily upon wayside shrubs and plants as to make them unsightly and disagreeable, whatever beauty they might otherwise possess.

4. Shade. Roadsides beside cultivated fields are opposed on the ground that they shade the crops, and also because of the nourishment which they withdraw from the soil at the expense of the crops.

5. Seeds. Another objection urged against roadside growth is that harmful seeds are thereby propagated, which are scattered over neighboring fields.

6. Insects. Roadsides are opposed also as the breeding place of many insect pests injurious to crops.

7. Grass. Some farmers wish to utilize their roadsides for grass, which they cut as an additional hay crop, and so oppose any growth which interferes with this end.

8. Dust. It is objected from an aesthetic point of view that dust from the highway settles so heavily upon wayside shrubs and plants as to make them unsightly and disagreeable, whatever beauty they might otherwise possess.

9. Dampness. Trees and tall shrubs are discouraged by some on the ground that their shade they prevent mud from drying and in some localities keep the road generally damp.

10. Drifting. This is by far the most serious objection raised to roadside trees and shrubs, but there is the greatest possible difference of opinion, even among the most strenuous objectors, as to what constitutes right or permissible conditions in the matter. The most radical declare that all trees, bushes and plants of every kind on every road should be cut, regardless of location; others assert that only certain kinds of trees cause drifting; some that trees trimmed high do not affect drifting conditions, others that they should be trimmed low; many say that trees do no harm, but all other growth should be cut off. Some insist that any growth on the north or east side of the road is protective; others say that both sides should be kept cut or both shaded. These are but few of

the many points of dispute connected with this branch of the subject.

In view of all these objections to roadside adornment, our second question, What would constitute a treatment both practical and artistic? seems rather complicated. I should settle it by systematic treatment of roadsides according to local conditions. All roadside growth is beautiful in its place, and that place can be found by the scientific artist. These objections can be met by judicious arrangement and management. For instance, beautiful plants bearing harmful seeds can be encouraged only in places where they will do no harm, or the flowers can be cut before the seeds mature; insect pests can be exterminated, muddy roads replaced by good roads, or damp roads be kept clear of shade; all trees and shrubs in all locations do not promote drifting. Investigate conditions and act accordingly.

Fourth, Who shall undertake this work? Our State highway commission is perhaps the organization best equipped for investigation and experiment along these lines, while the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Horticultural Society could find many ways to assist and advise in making our country roadsides beautiful without being impractical.



LOGGING CAMP IN THE MAINE FOREST.

## Grading up the Herd.

The average farmer may think he cannot afford to buy blooded stock, and there are plenty who confess this, but where is the farmer who cannot afford to grade up his stock by introducing a fine bull occasionally. The cost of a fine bull is not so great today that the average farmer cannot afford to purchase one whenever the herd needs new blood. But the man who is opposed to fancy stock is usually on general principles opposed to grading up—that is, grading up where it will cost a little either in time or money.

There is no better investment in this age than in a blooded bull, which will bring new life and power into a herd of cows that has been gradually running down. Most farmers hate to admit that their herd is running down. But it is so easy for the animals to degenerate that most of us are caught napping. The degeneration is not the result of a sudden change. It comes on gradually, and before we know it we wake up to the fact that our animals are not what they ought to be. To avoid such a degeneration one must be on the watch. It is a good deal like the man who permits his health to run down. He is hardly conscious of it until his weakened state permits some disease to take hold of him. Then he wishes that he had watched himself and taken a tonic in time.

The herd needs a tonic also, or it will go down hill, and before we know it the damage is done, and it will require some hard work to recover the lost ground. The beginning of all the work must be with the bull. A herd headed by a fine bull can be made to do wonders. But the process of selection and weeding out must also be observed. There will appear in every herd now and then animals that have no place there. They need to be killed off or sold. Too much rigidness in this respect cannot be observed.

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## POULTRY.

## Practical Poultry Points.

When we see so much said about the great difficulty of having fertile eggs for hatching in the winter and early spring, we often wonder if the fowl are in fault, or if the lack of fertility is not often caused by lack of condition, or if the eggs found allowing the eggs to be chilled in the nest, or after they were taken in and put away to be used for hatching.

The condition of health and vigor which keeps the hens laying well in cold weather ought also to insure that the eggs will be fertile. When but one or two hens are laying the flock, including the male, may be out of condition, and the few eggs found may not be fertilized, but we think the temperature may have more effect than is usually supposed. We doubt if eggs will ever hatch well if they reach a temperature below 60° and we would not care to have them kept long below 50°.

We know that we have taken an egg now and then that had never cooled off, and put under a hen that had been sitting two days, and it hatched as well and quickly as those which were given her cold 48 hours earlier. Then it is probable that we should have more fertile eggs in winter if they were gathered as quickly as they were laid, and kept at 50° to 60° or even warmer, until just before the hen.

And the winter food has an influence. We are sure that eggs do not hatch well when the hens are given much cayenne pepper or patent egg foods containing much hot spice, and we are not sure that they are not stimulating food may not have an injurious effect upon the fertility of the eggs.

Apropos of what we said in a previous article about growing the Belgian hare, we note that a gentleman near Chicago has been trying to hire a man to take charge of his farm and rear 20,000 heads of hares for market next season, and to make arrangements to double that amount the second year. He has faith in the business.

Why could not this be established as an industry on some of our poorer farms in New England, and the hares be grown for our markets and for export? Australia sends large amounts of dressed rabbits to England every year, and they find ready sale, although they are but the small wild rabbit, and must be frozen to send so far. With a bare twice or three times as large, and but a week in transportation from the farm where it was bred, well grown and well fattened, we should be able to furnish much better meat and obtain much better prices.

We believe that there should be hares around every dwelling, no matter how humble, and count them among the few luxuries that every poor workman and working woman has a right to indulge in, as they give much pleasure at small cost.

At the New Hampshire Agricultural College they have been trying to force sweet corn under glass. The corn was planted April 10, and the earliest was suitable for the table in July 1, or 88 days, while the general crop or principal picking was ready July 5, or 88 days. Of six kinds planted, Crofty's Early was thought the most desirable, and had a few ears large enough for picking July 4, or in 86 days, while the White Cob was three days earlier. The best distance for planting was found to be in rows 18 inches apart and nine inches apart in the row. If planted closer the ears were small or nubbins.

An ordinary house suitable for lettuce or cucumbers is well adapted to forcing corn, and some crops like lettuce or radishes are very well grown among the corn while it is small. To be a successful crop commercially, it should be planted earlier than was in this trial, as corn from the South reaches here in June, and is quite plenty at 50° to 60° cents per dozen ears in New York by July 1, or about that time.

To get greenhorn corn on the market in June we think one would need to plant it in March, perhaps early in March, as in open ground planting we have found our earliest planted, about one week earlier if the season was favorable, than that planted two weeks later. The soil was a sandy loam, prepared as usual for growing the lettuces, and the temperature of the house was kept at 60° to 70 degrees at night, and ten degrees or more warmer during the day. This is about the temperature required in forcing tomatoes, cucumbers and eggplants. Some time and space might be saved by starting the seed in pots and transplanting into the beds.

The man who attempts cross breeding without any definite object is traveling without any knowledge of the road or object to be reached, and is in a fair way to find himself lost on the road that leads to nowhere.

American Gardening, from which we condone our account, has an engraving showing the crops in growth, averaging about seven feet high. Possibly it might have started much earlier, so that it can be on the market during the winter, as well as cucumbers and tomatoes. It is not a crop which requires a great deal of labor or earlier maturity. He may even try to improve in two or more of these points at one time, but it will usually be better to take one first and stick to that alone until the object is attained, and then turn attention to some other point.

In poultry, as in other farm stock, we have always thought the medium-sized birds or animal the best for breeding purposes, and would not use an overgrown male above the standard weight of the breed, any more readily than we would accept one that was dwarfed, so long as we were satisfied with the breed as it stood. Of course if we were trying to secure a Banian Brahma, we would take our Brahma blood through the smallest birds we could find, and if we desired to produce Mammoth Leghorns, we should like to start with those that were above standard weight.

Some breeders have criticised the judges at the poultry shows because they cut down birds in the scoring for a failure to come up to standard weights, and made no cut for those which were above the limit named. We think the criticism is just, but not severe enough. A bird may be too light by reason of not being fully matured or not well fed, and he will outrun that defect with a little care, but one that is too heavy may have lost breeding power by reason of too much flesh, and he cannot be reduced without weakening him for a time, or his greater size is an inherent defect which he will transmit to his chickens.

What about plowing or spading up a part or the whole of the poultry yard as soon as the ground has thawed, and sowing oats on it? They will be up soon, and the hens are kept out until the grain is four or five inches high, they will just take delight in eating it down. Not only will this furnish them much green food, but it will sweeten the soil so that there will be no trouble from the gape worms, or from the filth diseases which sometimes appear in yards where fowl have been kept long without any cleaning of the ground. If one had two pens for each pen of fowl the master would be a very simple one, and one of the other could be kept in a growing crop all the time, but not all are so arranged.

Poultry and Game.

The receipts of poultry have been light this week, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency in some of last grades. Fresh-killed chickens are scarce at 14 to 16 cents for ordinary to good, 18 to 20 cents for choice roasters, Northern, and a few Philadelphia bring 19 to 20 cents. Western dry picked steady at 10 to 12 cents for good and 13 to 15 cents for choice. Fowl in fair demand; fresh killed at 11 to 13 cents for choice and 8 to 10 cents for fair to good; Western 9 to 12 cents. Geese 8 to 10 cents and ducks 9 to 11 cents. Turkeys are quiet at 9 to 12 cents



ANCONAS. AN ITALIAN BREED.

Syrup at 90 cents a gallon. Evaporated apples steady at \$4 to 11 cents a pound from prime to fancy. Oranges in large supply: California Navel, 112 or 126 cents, \$3 to \$3.25, 150 or 175 cents \$3.50 to \$3.75, 200 cents \$3.35, and 260 or 288 cents \$3.25 to \$2.75. Seedlings very less, and \$2 to \$3.50 will cover all counts. Mediterranean Sweet \$2.50 to \$2.75 for fair to good and \$3 to \$3.25 for choice. Bloods, full boxes, \$1.75 to \$2 for fair to good, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for choice to fancy; half boxes at \$1 to \$1.50. Tangerines, half boxes, \$2.25 to \$2.75 for ordinary to good, \$3 to \$3.25 for choice to fancy, quarter boxes \$1 to \$1.62 fair to fancy. Grape fruit, half boxes, \$1.75 to \$2.25 fair to good, with choice and fancy \$2 to \$3, and some extra fancy \$3 to \$3.75. Jamaican oranges in fair supply at \$2.75 to \$3.50 a box, and Valencia; cases of 420, at \$6 to \$6.50.

Mediterranean oranges arrived in full supply last week, mostly Canarias, with some from Messina and Palermo, variable in quality, and prices have wide range. Palermo full boxes \$2 to \$3.50, half boxes \$1 to \$2.25. Canaria full boxes \$2.40 to \$3, half box \$1 to \$2.25. Messina, half boxes \$1.50 to \$2.25. Most of the cheap stock goes to peddlars, and it might not be easy to find full boxes fair oranges less than \$2.75 or halves less than \$1.50. Lemons are firm; fair to good at \$1.75 to \$2.25, choice \$2.25 to \$2.75, and some extra fancy as high as \$3 a box. Figs are still in small demand and prices steady. Bananas plenty. Some red ones have come in, the first for about a year, and sold at \$5 to \$6 a stem, with No. 1 yellow at \$1.25 to \$2.25 and eight hands 85 cents to \$1. Pineapples 25 to 30 cents each in small lots.

## The Next Fruit Crop.

The coming season will not be as noted for its abundant crop of fruits as last. The excessive cold winter has killed so many trees and vines that we can hardly expect to have much more than a half or three-quarters of a crop, and in some localities even less. Consequently there was never a season when more attention was needed in the orchard, for by giving better culture to the fruits it is possible to make some amends for nature's shortcomings. There is always one redeeming feature about a small crop. Prices are apt to be higher, and this sometimes brings them up to a point where profits are more satisfactory. In years of excessive fruit yields the profits to the growers have more than once been so small that it hardly paid for the time and labor bestowed upon their culture. A smaller crop with better prices may not be so good to the consumer but it is apt to be better for the farmer's pocketbook. Thus the outlook for fruit growing this year may not be quite as bad as would appear at first thought.

But there is need of preparation for it. More than ever is it necessary to give the trees and vines good cultivation, and protect them from the ravages of insects and disease. There is probably no orchard where the culture is so good that it could not be improved a little. By studying the trees carefully, and giving the best attention to the fewer number of trees that have withstood the cold, we can surely increase the yield to some extent. The orchard is not a matter for sorrow, and so much as it is out for renewed effort to better culture.

In the first place, it will pay to go through the orchard and cut out all except the trees that promise a fair crop. This is no time to curse half dead trees. Either cut them back, or dig them up and replace them with others, and then give all the attention to the remainder. Sometimes there is life in a tree, which may spring up and thrive if the tree is cut back enough, but if left just as it is it will exhaust itself trying to distribute itself over a wide area. The pruning knife is sometimes the best friend in a season like this.

C. S. WALTERS.

## Onions in Greater New York.

The Hebrew Passover caused an increased demand for onions in New York City, and prices have advanced. There are but few from Connecticut or other Eastern points, and the red onions are at \$2.75 a barrel, with some holders asking \$3. Yellow sell mostly at \$2.25 to \$2.50, and the white range from \$3 for fairly good up to \$3 a barrel for fancy. More come from Orange County than all other points, but there has been many poor ones among them, and coming in sacks they suffer more loss in transportation than those in barrels. Good red onions bring \$2.85 to \$3 a sack, and yellow \$2 a sack. There may be a few fancy go a little higher, but there are many that do not bring so much, and some are sold very low. A few white of fair to good quality have sold at \$2.50 to \$3 a sack. Western New York and those from points farther west mostly come in 10-pence barrels, double bunches, and good red or yellow bring \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel. If there is one barrel good enough to go higher than \$2.25 there are 10 or more that could not be sold at \$2. Very few white onions come from these points, but some have been sold, mostly at \$2 to \$3 a barrel from ordinary to good, and a few at \$2.50 a sack for Triumph, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel. Hubbard squash, Western, are steady at \$12 to \$15 per ton.

## New York Potato Market.

The price of potatoes has advanced in New York as a result of only moderate arrivals from the interior and Western points. With a good demand and reports of heavy losses by freezing and the stock here as low, they are firm at full price. Best round State or Western varieties are \$2.25 to \$2.37½ a sack of 180 pounds, and long varieties 10 to 124 sacks a sack lower. Some of the finest are held a little higher, and Long Island are \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel. Some growers will not sell even at these figures. Maine potatoes sell quite readily at \$3 to \$2.15 a sack for Triumph, \$2.25 to \$2.30 a barrel for Hebron and Rose in sacks at \$2.50 to \$2.65 a sack, double-head barrels \$2.75 to \$3 a barrel. About 1000 barrels Bermuda potatoe came in, and sold at nearly \$7 per barrel here, and dealers want to get \$1 to \$2 advance on that for the best. German po-

tatoes arrived only in small amounts, and \$1.75 is asked for 110-pound sacks. Some are expected from Scotland, but it is reported that they will have but a small amount to send, and dealers are beginning to look for shipments from Canada and Nova Scotia if high rates continue much longer.

## The Horse-Radish Supply.

Horse radish is more pungent when it has been freshly grated. It loses its strength fast when kept grated for any length of time and exposed to the air. Hence many people make it a practice to gather the roots fresh from the soil where grown, and grate them a little at a time as needed. But they cannot do this much longer, as the horse radish begins to grow very early. Then its root becomes tough fibrous and worthless, as if all its juices had gone up into the leaves. But by digging a quantity and keeping it covered with soil so that neither the sprouts nor roots can reach the light, the horse radish can be kept as long as desired. A still better way is to grate the roots a considerable amount of horse radish, cover it with strong cider vinegar, and put it in bottles tightly sealed and kept in a dark place. Horse radish put up thus is sold in many places, and many farmers buy it who might grow enough for home use on a few square feet of land if they would only prepare it and set out a few roots. No crop is more easily or cheaply grown. It is manufacturing easily and this mainly because its pungent odor makes it difficult to grate it. The roots to plant are pieces of the tip end where it runs deep in the ground. Hence as these are seldom all removed in taking out the main root, a plantation once set is set forever. In making a new plantation run a crowbar a foot deep in mellow soil. Put in a piece of a root as large as your small finger and tramp it down. In the fall there will be a large root in the place where the crowbar went with a few small sprouts of roots at the bottom.

## Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Boston for the month ending March 24 were valued at \$3,400,307 and the imports at \$1,064,364; excess of exports over imports \$2,336,933. For the corresponding month last year the exports were \$1,854,249, and the imports were \$1,664,484; excess of exports \$189,805. Since Jan. 1 the exports

have been \$33,946,220, and the imports \$14,087,566; excess of exports over imports \$19,758,656. For same 12 weeks last year exports were \$28,389,268, and imports \$15,401,493. Excess of exports \$13,987,775. Of last week's exports \$2,937,847 went to England, \$12,784 to Ireland, \$1270 to Scotland, \$24,352 to Nova Scotia and Province, \$10,082 to British possessions in Africa, \$11,567 to Newfoundland and Labrador, and \$4106 to other British colonies, a total of \$36,011 to Great Britain and her colonies; \$38,592 went to Russia, \$61,533 to Sweden and Norway, \$1,364 to Denmark, \$718 to Belgium, \$10,013 to other countries. The principal articles of export were: provisions \$120,554, breadstuffs \$772,813, live animals \$348,621, leather and manufactures of \$276,376, cotton, raw \$211,281, cotton manufactured \$14,626, iron and manufactures of \$80,677, sewing and other machinery \$65,960, agricultural implements \$30,463, paper \$10,779, fruits \$30,026, gesso \$20,512, tallow \$8617, spirits \$38,679, tobacco \$16,578, organics \$7277, hops \$5800, books \$6828, India rubber, manufactures \$6694, oil cake \$7584, brass manufactures \$5750 and drugs and chemicals \$6248.

An important element in the enjoyment of country life consists in the cultivation of the various fruits adapted to the climate. The adornment of the grounds with ornamental trees and flowers may be considered by many to be more important than producing which involve care and constant watching, and which can be purchased at less cost, perhaps, than we can raise them.

It requires 13.8 pounds of skimmilk to produce one pound of pork when fed with corn-meal.

## FARM DAIRY BUTTER OUTFITS

Send for circulars and Special Offer. Freight paid by us.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO.

CLINTON, IOWA.

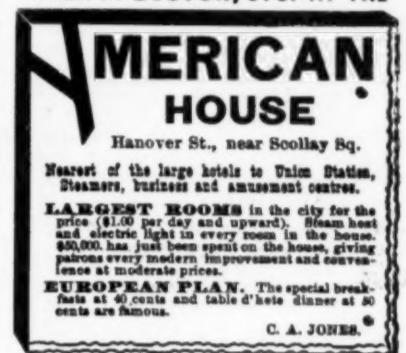
## Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.  
COMMENCED BUSINESS IN 1861  
CHARLES A. HOWLAND, WILLIAM H. PAYNE  
President.

Secretary

CASH FUND JANUARY 1, 1899, \$643,023.43  
AMOUNT AT RISK, \$34,042,165.00  
Losses paid during past year, \$31,436.80  
Dividends paid during past year, \$69,649.31  
GAIN IN SURPLUS DURING PAST YEAR, \$24,311.10  
SURPLUS OVER REINSURANCE, \$384,531.58

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT THE



## JUDGES

OF THE

Supreme and Superior Courts

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS.

OF THE

DOMESTIC SHEEP.

BY HENRY STEWART.

With Numerous Illustrations.

A copy of the Christmas Number of the Boston Budget, containing portraits in half-tone of 15 judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Massachusetts, will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or silver. Address

W. E. F., Box 2065, Boston.

SMALL'S CALF FEEDER.

Canals suck their milk, grow stock, and fatten it, and sell it at the highest market prices for veal or dairy.

W. E. SMALL & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

HATCH CHICKENS

BY STEAM—WITH EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

Thousands in successful operation.

Lowest price of hatching chick made.

Chandler Bros., New Haven, Conn. Catalogue, 111 to 122 N. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

THE BUSINESS HEN

Breeding and Feeding Poultry for Profit.

A condensed practical encyclopedia of profitable poultry-keeping.

20 practical chapters, profusely illustrated with diagrams, tables, etc., on diseases, feeding, training, breeding and management.

Edited by the proprietors of the Walnut Ridge Farm. For sale by all dealers.

Price in paper cover 40 cents.

For Sale by Mass Ploughman.

## WALNUT PUBLISHING CO.

BOSTON, MASS.



BOSTON, MASS., APRIL 8, 1899.

The jewelry combination comes in time to take advantage of the June call for butter-dish wedding gifts and of the summer demand for engagement rings.

Boston still leads as an educational centre. We had 83,000 pupils in our public schools last year, and the average expense was \$81.70 per pupil. Parents, note this bargain!

Brookline's chief of police hits the nail on the head when he proposes a law that would hold parents responsible, in certain cases, for the misdemeanors of their children on the town streets. This might be more effective than an elaborate programme played by curfew bells.

The remark of the Boston Herald that the children of Queen Victoria have Jewish blood in their veins through one Cohen, who was founder of the Cobourg branch of her ancestry, is probably correct. But Queen Victoria's Jewish lineage may be traced not only to Jewish sources, but directly to the royal house of David, which was supposed to have ended when the last Jewish king reigned in Jerusalem. One daughter of this king, a granddaughter also of the prophet Jeremiah, was carried away in all his glory could not equal. At this spring season of the year, when florists are producing hothouse lilies for Easter festivities, some thoughts how the lily does grow may not be inappropriate. Pretty soon nature will conduct the whole operation under the warmth furnished by the sun, and as out of door lilies were the only kinds we have ever grown and the ones that most people are familiar with, these will be the especial object of our thoughts.

The beef charges are not the only ones which need to be investigated. Let us know which the quartermaster's department did not send wagons and teams with the army to transport the provisions for the troops, tents to shelter them, and ambulances to move the wounded and sick. Why were these things left behind after they had been procured for the army at great expense? The flippant remark that "one always" gets something when going on a picnic" is not enough to satisfy the people.

Let us know why medical supplies and surgical instruments could not be found when needed in camps, in hospitals, and on the filthy crowded transports upon which men were placed to be brought home to die, if they did not die before reaching home.

Let the investigation go on, even though it lasts until another war shall come upon us, and if we cannot deprive of rank and power and wealth those who were in fault for these things, let us so cover them with shame that they will one and all seek the seclusion of isolated ranches or lumber camps, where they may remain hidden from public gaze but not forgotten by an indignant people.

home for all the discomforts of the camp and the hospital, that they might try to alleviate in some degree the sufferings of those who needed their care.

In condemning these abuses without regard to how high might be the official who was responsible for them, General Miles has performed a duty which, perhaps, was more unpleasant to him than any of the other duties his position as commanding general could impose upon him, and it is because he did not shrink from that duty more than from others, that the people of Massachusetts honor him as they do.

He has begun the good work, but others must or should go on with it. The committee appointed to investigate the character of the beef furnished to the army have received abundance of evidence that it was quite as bad as General Miles represented it to be, and that he was not a liar even in one hair of his head or pore of his body. They cannot cover up or conceal the testimony given before them, and they dare not, if they would, stultify themselves so far as to refuse to corroborate all that Gen. Miles has said.

More than this, they should show, as it has been shown to them, that contracts for this beef were made by the commissary general of the army, instead of having it bought by the regular purchasing agent of the Government, and that it was sent to the troops without even the form of the custom inspection.

If their report goes no farther than this, which may be as much as would properly come within the scope of the duties they were asked to perform, it will remain for Congress to pursue the inquiry further. If the official who was responsible for the purchase of such food was retained in his position, and allowed to continue to thus destroy our soldiers, long after it was known, that he was either incompetent or worse, let us know who re-tained him there.

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The counsel to consider the lilies is given by Jesus to his disciples at a time when they seemed to be troubled about what they should put on. The lily does nothing of all this. It tells us neither does it spin, yet it is arrayed more finely than any human art could do. Men are much more than lilies, and it is every man's duty to make the most of himself in every direction where it is possible for him to succeed. Yet there are in every life times of severe discouragement, when the lesson of the times is to be unduly worried or most wholesome. Whoever trusting in God works faithfully at the nearest work his hands find to do shall be cared for, not perhaps in the way that he had planned, but in some better way than Providence will provide. Most of us are too prone to plan beyond our ability to do. If the frequent failures which result from this mistake teach the needed lesson of humility and more reliance on God, they will have accomplished a valuable purpose, however unwelcome the lesson may be.

One of the most valuable and instructive lessons in considering the lily is the fact that the finest of all, the water lily, can only be grown in the rich silt under stagnant and even filthy water. The sweetness of the water lily is almost too overpowering, and it is a strange thought that all this is produced from what has in itself no sweetness at all, but the reverse. All through the lesson from the lily is not to judge by appearances. Nobody could guess from the bulb what will come from it. This is true of all kinds of vegetable life. The trees that will soon clothe themselves in robes of green, and still later will produce the various kinds of luscious fruits that delight the palate, draw their sap from roots embedded far below the surface and which get no light. All that we eat comes in its primary form from the soil, and however that supply is. Even when we eat animal food, all the nutrition it furnishes has sometimes been in vegetable form, and thus been eaten and changed to flesh and fat.

In growing the lily, however, no use is apparently desired except to please our more refined tastes and delighting the senses with both beauty and fragrance. No one can look abroad in spring, when trees are bursting into leaf and blossom, and not see that God delights in beauty, and in making such flowers as the lily it is beauty alone that is apparently cared for. All through nature, especially at this season, it is easy to see the evolution of both vegetable and animal life in a gradually rising scale whose culmination seems in our present life to be man. Yet perhaps man is also destined to undergo changes in the development of spiritual life that will seem far more wonderful than those we have described in considering the lesson to be learned in this study of what may be learned from the lily.

A Prophet in Our Modern Athens.

Since a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and among his own people, Dr. Hanford Henderson of Philadelphia, who has just finished delivering in this city ten lectures on organic education, naturally attracted in some measure the attention he deserved. Dr. Henderson is so wholly original in his point of view, and in the theories which he advocates, that it is difficult to adequately epitomize his teachings. Yet some attempt to do this we feel incumbent upon us, and if it happily fall out that a few individuals are started to thinking along the lines this prophet laid down, we shall not have essayed in vain to put—though in ragged form—his clear-cut and inspiring ideas.

Life, this thinker holds, should be "simple, sensible and passionate." Students of Milton will remember the phrase. It is the blind poet's definition of poetry. The "simple," as applied to life, would exclude all luxuries, whether they be of food or clothing or furniture—all superfluities, nay, perhaps, be a better way of putting the thought. For beauty, Dr. Henderson holds to be essential to true living. His "sensuous" emphasizes this. A deeper appreciation of beauty of all kinds is what he would strive for in this term, and by "passionate" he has expressed his meaning to be all that is finely emotional. The man or woman who is thus simple, sensible and passionate will live fully.

The "social" purpose is for Dr. Henderson a sweet, sound and lovable humanity, and to this end his scheme of organic education would certainly seem to minister. Translated into common terms organic education has to do with the whole of life. It would have the boy and girl educated in the home no less than in the school, developed in body and soul no less than in mind. And, most of all, it would make education a continuous process, which shall end only with life itself.

An unfaltering practical impulse towards the unfolding of one's own highest ideals is the endless education thus excited. For this, good health, average natural ability and the elements of a liberal education are necessary. In addition there must be the firm resolve never to do for money anything which is not really uplifting. Moreover, one must shun shabby of all avenues to the commonplace. It is very easy to call laziness patience and inertia conservatism—the "conservatism" which wins for a man when dead a little ordinary notice in his favorite newspaper, with its record of eleven years or seventeen years or even thirty-three years which have been "hard working" and perhaps without single holiday. Yet the record when truly regarded means just so many years of omitted growth and wasted opportunity.

Very many more truths trenchantly expressed were there in these lectures which Mrs. Quincy Shaw made possible to Bostonians. These truths have sunk deep into the inner consciousness of scores of young people who will later bring forth their fruit of deeds. The prophet, who has now gone to his own regular work, has left behind him in many a soul an impulse towards a life which shall be "simple, sensible and passionate," as well as ever strenuous in its struggle to do its part towards the realization of a sweet, sound and lovable humanity.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The cordial and enthusiastic reception given to General Miles in Boston, and at all other points in Massachusetts which he has visited, partakened in by people of all classes and all shades of political opinions, has not been alone due to his prestige as a soldier in the field. His record there from 1861 to 1899 has been one that he may justly be proud of, but his friends are more proud of the courage he has shown in venturing to speak out and protest against that mismanagement which was impairing the efficiency of the army, and endangering, even sacrificing, the health and life of the troops under his command. For this he has the respect of every loyal citizen.

Those who were conscientiously opposed to the war in Spain, and those who are not in sympathy with the policy of the administration in holding the territory wrested from her tyrannical rule, are also opposed to that policy which would allow the army to remain in unhealthy locations in the service of railroad corporations, which expected soldiers to march and fight without food, or upon such food as was offensive in its odors, nauseating in its taste, and that caused sickness always and often, when hunger forced the men to partake of it; a policy which if it the wounded men without ambulances or hospitals, the sick without medical supplies and attendants, and could only shower abuse upon the men and women who left

the water and discolored it.

The question is suggested by an esteemed correspondent as to what time after calving a new milch cow's milk is fit to be used as milk. The very first milk of all is very thick, consequent, as we have always believed, from its remaining in the udder until the watery portions have been absorbed, as the cow is sure to be feverish at this time. Various times are given, varying from five milkings to 11, when it is

to be used.

Most of the classes filled remarkably well, but the entries in the trotting classes were light, in fact, so light as to prove a great disappointment to the management, who had offered liberal premiums, which they felt confident would encourage the owners of the best to exhibit.

The Coming Boston Horse Show.

It is universally conceded that the Horse Show which will open in this city the 17th inst. will be the most successful ever held in Boston. The entry list is the largest ever received at any previous show in this city, and the entries are of a very high quality.

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## MARKETS.

## BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending April 5, 1899.

Amount of Stock at Market.

Shots

Cattle, Sheep, Suckers Hogs Veal  
This week. 3452 2,912 162 33,870 1786  
Last week. 3054 10,954 87 36,077 1701

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beeves—Per hundred pounds on total weight of first, fallow and extra, \$6.00-\$6.25; first, fallow and extra, \$6.00-\$6.25; second, quality, \$6.00-\$6.25; third, quality, \$4.00-\$4.75; a few choice single cattle, \$6.00-\$6.75; some of the poorer bulls, \$6.00-\$6.75.

The common grades are in moderate demand especially, choice Holsteins, up to the \$7.00-\$8.00 mark.

Breck &amp; Wood sold 3 extra cows \$4.50-\$5.00.

M. D. Holt &amp; Son at \$4.50-\$5.00.

F. A. Berry sold at \$4.50 and several lots at \$4.50-\$5.00.

Veal Calves.

A heavy run and sales not active. Butchers

waited to buy at less figures, and dealers' views

on the other direction. The market was

not much affected by the buying interest. H. M.

Lowe sold milkers from \$4.50 to \$5.00

each.

H. M. Lowe &amp; Son, 10,954 lbs. at \$4.50-\$5.00.

F. A. Berry sold at \$4.50 and several lots at \$4.50-\$5.00.

Late Arrivals and Sales.

From 500-600 head of cattle put upon

the market, also cows, steers and calves, cattle

on sale in good numbers, a few working oxen

and calves, mostly for much cows favor

ready sale. The range mostly from \$3.00-\$4.00

cows and calves, \$3.00-\$4.00. C. C. &amp; W. Williamson

sold 3 extra cows \$4.50 each and sales \$30.00-\$40.00.

C. C. &amp; W. Williamson, Harry Fellows, at \$4.50-\$5.00, some \$20.00.

J. D. Gilmore, 10,954 lbs. at \$4.50-\$5.00.

F. A. C. Foss, 1, pair working oxen

each up to \$5.00-\$6.00; 2 h. f. h. \$30.00-\$40.00.

J. S. Henry, 5, pairs working oxen

each up to \$5.00-\$6.00; 3 cows \$30.00-\$40.00.

W. Ricker &amp; Son, sons \$4.50-\$5.00.

Breck &amp; Wood, sales at \$35.00-\$50.00.

H. M. Lowe &amp; Son, 10,954 lbs. at \$4.50-\$5.00.

F. A. Berry sold at \$4.50 and several lots at \$4.50-\$5.00.

Stocks.

Increased supply at steady prices; suckers,

\$1.00-\$1.50, shotes \$2.50-\$3.00.

WALLACE sold 3 oxen, of 2870 lbs., at \$14.00.  
Berry sold 2 of 2970 lbs., of 2870 lbs., at \$14.00.  
F. A. Berry, J. D. Gilmore, 10,954 lbs. at \$10 a head; 10 beef cows, of 800 lbs., at \$2.20.

Milk Cows.

The market opened with a full complement of cattle and descriptions, from such as sell at \$3.00-\$4.00 up to \$10-\$12. The better class usually are disposed of at the earliest opportunity. The common grades are in moderate demand especially, choice Holsteins, up to the \$7.00-\$8.00 mark.

Breck &amp; Wood sold 3 extra cows \$4.50-\$5.00.

Country Peats, each \$1.00-\$1.25.

## OUR HOMES.

## The Workbox.

A KNITTED LACE.

With very fine thread and No. 18 or 19 steel needles cast on 15 stitches and knit across plain.

2d row—Five plain (♦), over twice, narrow and repeat from (♦) across the row.

3d row—Two plain, purl 1, and repeat until within 5 stitches of the end, which knit plain.

4th row—Like the second row, except that you have one stitch left which is knit plain.

5th row—Three plain, purl 1, knit rest like third row.

6th row—Like second row.

7th row—Like third row.

8th row—Like fourth row.

9th row—Like fifth row.

10th row—Five plain, narrow till you get last stitch, which is plain.

11th row—Bind off 6, narrow all but last 5 stitches, which are plain. Repeat from second row.

EVA M. NILES.

## Cleaning Curtains.

It always pays to have a frame of light wooden strips to dry curtains on. It should be the exact size of the curtains, so that they may be stretched on it when wet and dried in this way. Take a strip of strong cloth on all sides of the frame, and pin the curtains evenly to this strip at the bottom, top and sides. Or, if you prefer, they may be basted to it, though this is more trouble. Almost any variety of curtain can be washed by the method given. Expensive Brussels curtains had better be cleaned by a regular French seconner, who understands how to treat real lace.

Before touching the curtains make a strong soapuds of hot water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved for every gallon of water, and half a bar of soap shaved and melted for every tubful of water. Put the curtains in this water. Soak them up and down and let them soak well covered over night. The next morning examine them, put them through a wringer and throw them into fresh scalds. Soak them repeatedly and soad them in a clothes boiler, and rinse them as carefully as possible in two or three rinsing waters. If they are white, bluse them a little, but bleach them by laying them on the frames on the grass. If they are creamy in color dry them in the house, and use a few tablespoons of strong coffee to preserve the yellow tint.—N. Y. Ledger.

## How to Make Shoes Wear.

Considerable difference will be found in the wearing qualities of two pairs of shoes of the same quality and make worn by different persons. No shoes worn continuously in the house and outdoors will give as much wear as a pair of shoes worn one day and then left to rest a day. It saves money to wear cheap houses within doors and let the shoes worn outdoors rest and get back into shape while the owner is within doors. Keep an old pair of shoes to wear under India rubbers. The perspiration of the feet which India rubber excites ruins good leather. Select strong galfskin, and keep it well oiled in winter for outdoor shoes. Low shoes are better for house wear, because they give the foot a chance to be ventilated as the hand is. In spite of its continual exposure, the hand is not afflicted as the foot so often is with corns, callous places and chilblains. This is because it is continually exposed to the air. Even when kid gloves are worn, they do not compress the hand so much as the average boot does the foot, and they are not worn continually as a boot is.—Tribune.

## Knitted Bath Towels.

New England housekeepers sometimes knit towels, as well as washcloths, of the family No. 8 knitting cotton. A box of cotton will knit two towels of the size given. Cast twenty-one stitens on large knitting needles of wood. Knit plain, back and forth, until you have about three inches. Then slip the first stitent, thread over and narrow; thread over and narrow, until you reach the end of the needle. Then knit plain six times, repeat, thread over and narrow; then plain twice, until the thread over and narrow, which makes a border. Knit the rest plain, always slipping the first stitent from the needle, until the towel is of sufficient length, when you make another border like the first and finish off. It can have a fringe knotted in at the ends, and makes a very useful towel.—Tribune.

## Domestic Hints.

**LISTERINE SALAD.**  
Cut one pint of lobster meat in dice, season with a French dressing and keep it on ice until ready to serve, then mix with half of the mayonnaise dressing. Make nests or cups of the crisp lettuce leaves. Put a large spoonful of the lobster in each leaf, with a mayonnaise on the top. Garnish with capers and powdered coriander, sprinkled over the dressing, and with lobster claws and parsley round the nests, and serve.

## CINNAMON OYSTERS.

Boll together for a half hour a quart of tomatoes and a pint of water. Have ready in a double boiler a quart of milk heated to the point of boiling, take a tablespoonful of flour and two or three eggs, with a pint of the hot milk and stir gradually into the whole of the boiling mix. Cook ten minutes. Add to the oysters a half teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and rub through a strainer fine enough to prevent the seeds going through. Add salt and pepper, then pour the tomato into the milk and serve at once in hot plates. A little whipped cream added when serving is an improvement.

## VEGETABLE SOUP.

Scrape and slice three carrots, three turnips and two onions, a little butter until they turn yellow. Add two pints of water, cover and fry a few moments longer. Add a clove of garlic, a sprig of parsley, a bay leaf, two cloves, salt and pepper. Cover with three quarts of water and let the mixture simmer slowly for two hours. Strain and serve.

## CREAM CANDY.

Take one pound of white sugar, one cupful of water, one-half teaspoonful of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of vinegar, two teaspoonsfuls of vanilla, butter the size of an egg; boil until it hardens when dropped into water. Pour upon a buttered platter and when nearly cold, pull.

## RHUBARB PIE.

Four boiling water over two tinscups of rhubarb, drain off the water after four or five minutes, add with a tablespoonful of sugar the yolk of an egg, a pie crust of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, moistening the whole with three tablespoonsfuls of water.



PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

Bake with the lower crust only, and make a meringue of the whites of the egg with three tablespoonefuls of sugar; spread over the top of the pie, and return to the oven to brown.

## Hints to Housekeepers.

Anybody knowing how to lay a cloth properly and tastefully, prettily and neatly, knows something decidedly worth knowing. The first, or almost the most important, bestowed by a woman upon her household staff should be directed to the laying of the meal cloth. As she begins, no doubtless, she will go on. The laying of the cloth is a most important item in house management; it exerts a certain moral influence upon the inmates of the house in the degree of care or thought that is bestowed upon it.

"Either things have changed since I was a girl," said the elderly woman, "or men and women are different now. I know that the house I live in is not particularly neat, and the thought that was impressed upon my mind was that I must take short needfuls of thread. That was to save time and energy, and the thread was in better condition to put into the work when it had not been drawn through so many times. But the other day I happened to see the men sewing at a ladies' tailor's where they make the most beautiful garments, and the thought that was impressed upon my mind was that I must take short needfuls of thread. That was to save time and energy, and the thread was in better condition to put into the work when it had not been drawn through so many times. But the other day I happened to see the men sewing at a ladies' tailor's where they make the most beautiful garments, and the thought that was impressed upon my mind was that I must take short needfuls of thread. 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## POETRY.

(Original.)

**AN EASTER THOUGHT.**  
To God, to work with thee,  
To bring thy kingdom to each heart,  
In silent sympathy  
Do our humble part.

Whose clouds obscure some brother's life  
May we bring April sunshine there  
To ease where sorrow has been rife,  
And ease daily care.

RELIEF  
NOT EASE  
inflammation of  
bowels, mumps  
throat, difficult  
cough, hysterics,  
epilepsy, convulsions,  
cold chills.  
Relief to the  
body  
difficulty acting  
If seized with

It is the kingdom here today,  
Who's free to enter in  
Who seek to read the higher way,  
Alas! for hate and sin.

"The Kingdom Come" we pray to thee,  
O may we make it more this hour  
By the invisible ministry  
Of the celestial power!

A. E. LOOM.

Newville.

## SPRINGS.

The Spring is at the door,  
She bears a golden store;  
Her hands with yellow daffodils  
Runneth o'er.

Her rose feet are bare,  
The wind is in her hair;  
And, oh, her eyes are April eyes,  
Very fair.

Brown bush by winds of March,  
Her hood is gray, and arch;  
Her lips; she hangs her sonnetts  
On the larch.

After her footfalls follow  
The mullein and the mallow;  
She scatters golden powder on  
The sallow.

She brings the crocus white,  
And yellow saffron;  
She brings desire and doubting  
And delight.

The sun is at the door,  
She bears a golden store;

Her hands with yellow daffodils  
Runneth o'er.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

## COMPENSATION.

We sleep and dream of joys  
Too sweet for earth;  
We wake, and sighing, say,  
Life,

What art thou worth?

Who liveth to the Lord  
He liveth indeed!

Who loveth hollowman,  
He sows

Most precious seed!

Oh, recompence most sweet!

With willing heart!

We take the cross of love!

Life,  
How fair thou art!

—Mrs. R. N. Turner.

## WAVING GRASS.

First thought first and the life burns low  
And winter wakes the world of men,

There is virtue in healing where green things grow.

And the quiet of fields is a power, then;  
But most to wander and watch at will

The ripple of a windy hill.

...Now come the balmy days again,  
When all the air is gay;

My wife's begun to clean the house,  
And I'll soon see clean crazy.

—N. Y. World.

...It takes each patient meditine,  
Though only troubled with the vapors,

And then a testomial send;

And here's where her ambition ends—  
Time her picture in the papers.

—Judge.

...When poor and low, he begs for food  
They mock the towering multitude;

When, rich and great, he needs no bite,  
They give him dinners every night!

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

...All things come round to those who wait!—

The honest truth this does not state;

Who's got to travel a train would climb

Has got to be there right on time.

...It's singular that in the spring

Man should not want to wear;

Since furnace coal and steel are scarce,

He should by rights be cheapy.

—A. E. L.

...The incongruity of weather

Was shown me last week by a

Thunder storm while I was coal-

ing up my furnace fire!

—A. E. L.

...The teaman's now endeavoring

With his son to get a horse;

To gather gold by seveng;

Most aquous frigidity.

—Catholic Standard and Times.

...Young Tutor wrote, "I am a coach,"

But was taken quite aback.

To get this answer from a friend:

"You mean, young man, a hawk?"

—Harvard Lampoon.

...I was not beneath the mistletoe

I kissed my darling rose.

...Was not beneath the mistletoe

But right beneath the nose.

—N. Y. Evening Journal.

...If you have goods to sell, don't let

The public blidly guess it;

But have some real "set up and get,"

And to an ad. confess it!

...I've got me time," the culprit cried,

"And I will mend my ways."

"Oh very well," the judge replied,

"I'll give you olvay dues."

—Catholic Standard and Times.

...One said her lover must be brave;

One said her lover must be bold;

A third would have man for her slave;

The fourth would like him rich—that's all!

—Chicago Record.

...The less whose feet are small one views

With admiration oft intense.

But the girl with big, thick eyebrows

Is the woman of my memory.

And all I can do is—"be

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

...He came and stopped a minute or so,

Then borrowed a "five" and left, and oh,

I saw 'twas a case of "touch" and go.

—L. A. W.

...A poor umbrella scaly,

I'm not for preaching meant,

Yet I have gotten holy

By always keeping Lent.

—Catholic Standard.

...The man who knows it all, "is true,

Can brag to beat the hand;

But when there's anything to do

He never lifts a hand.

—Chicago Record.

...The man who thinks he knows it all

Lies harm in his world too.

If he often did not make

His neighbors think so, too.

—Washington Star.

## Cheedie's Past.

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

WHEN A FATHER'S IN TROUBLE.

When a father's in trouble, it's all you,  
An' life ain't got nothing to bring,  
It's comfort he'll find  
If he'll make up his mind  
Jest for to whistle, or sing!

(Xit, still that's a hope, what's it trouble to cling,

Kaz some folks can't whistle, an' others can't  
sing!) —Atlanta Constitution.

Nan's Souvenirs.

Nan was going to have a birthday party out at

grandma's house. Ten little girls were coming to

spend the afternoon and have supper.

There was only one thing that troubled Nan,

and she went out into the kitchen, where grandma

was frosting cakes the afternoon before the

party, to talk about it. The cakes looked so

good that Nan never could have stood it if

grandma hadn't baked her tasters, in pat-

terns of the kind of cake.

"Everything is all right for anything," said

I, "but I'm just as irate as you, Nan."

"I don't understand you," said he, sternly.

"You know we're a perfect Puritan."

"I don't deserve myself, old man."

"Everything is all right for anything," said

I, "but I'm just as irate as you, Nan."

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"You know we're a perfect Puritan."

## THE HORSE.

## Ethics and Asses.

"While yet we are young; while yet the dew lingers on the green leaf of spring."

Vanity is a dangerous element in character unless held in check, and in absence, too, a modest and well poised regard for the proprieties One may bestow to stigmatize vanity as a vice when it creates, or at least participates in, so many virtues. There was a large share of vanity mingled with the thoughtless and impulsive action, as there was in the unconquerable soul of Caesar; yet I hesitate to condemn it in either.

"Motto to our own esteem," says the best of the Roman philosophers, "it is a virtue to desire the esteem of others." But when a man is afflicted with a restlessness and immodest envy it is the most repulsive symptom of vanity disease.

The turn journals of today do not entirely impress the careful reader with the impression, or rather, the realization of ethics to character, has been lost. The writers fact that there is inevitable reward in virtue, and equally inevitable penalties in vice; nor do they, as a body seem to concur in the idea that duties and virtues occupy a conspicuous and commanding position in a coherent system of truth, and that they are the necessary adjuncts in the symmetrical development of character. On the other hand, the tendency of these writers is to give vent to their sense of the repulsive quality of lying to that truth which is said to shame the gentleman who observes showing his feet.

Petrarch should be positively beautiful without his conceits. It would improve many other writers who have not yet cut so great a figure in the literary empire.

"Blushing with crimson and blazoning with gold like the Persian ambassador, he was received in a like manner by the Chinese Review by 'Voltaire.' The writer seems a man of some powers, though shallow in thought, of luxuriant imagination, and of some miscellaneous though perhaps ill-arranged erudition. He is fond of paradoxes in reasoning, if he is aware of it, and supports them with a subtlety of mind, but his vanity is enough to shame the shade of Nero.

It requires courage, a swift mind, and a bold heart to make his day in open print, to favorably compare himself to Napoleon. In 1804, and for ten years succeeding, the world was trembling under the tread of the Corsican. In our school days we read that "Napoleon outlived his school and planned mimic battles with his playfellows, was lieutenant of artillery at 18 years, general of artillery and victor at Toulon at 24, and at last emperor, not by the power of his sword, but by the might of his mind and force of his own arm, and his own brain, and his own courage and dauntless ambition, with his foot on the throat of prostrate Europe." And this "young" "Volunteer" is no trite and servile imitator, either. His versatile powers know no bounds; no sun dare set upon his intellects and physical dominions; for he publicly likens himself to the great Alexander, and says he "was born before the Panis altar free and in the lapsing accents of childhood swore eternal hatred to Rome"; the same Hannibal who at 24 years swept down upon Italy like a mountain torrent, and shook the power of the mistress of the world, bid her defiance at her own gates, while abriged Rome huddled and cowering under the protecting shadows of her mighty sons.

And still, yet is the "young" Napoleon done with "thorough that the soul of youth escape 'ere fancy has been quelled," for he has him set up in his Utopian war dreams with the matchless son of the Macedonian Philip, with "Alexander, daring more in his boyhood than his warlike father could teach him, and entering upon his all-ever-lasting career at twenty-four, his vaulting ambition only paused in its dazzling flight by the world lay at his feet."

We gods of battle forgive the profanation of this jocose satire."

That the younger Pitt, who was accused of "the unpardonable crime of being a young man," escaped comparison is surprising.

Alas! the plow has passed over Waterloo.

Autumn after autumn the harvests have glistened on that grave of an empire. The dynamics of Napoleon will enter life have crumbled into dust.

All a mental tone, I comment to the young apostle of Voltaire who "mined the cause of the cause of France" the might of the "crags" a patriotic spirit of the most grand of the old orators—

—the mysterious brotherhoods of Gaul. It will act as a literary verminating, and relieve him of that laborious indigence which has suffused him with so much ill humor of late.

A late article published in Temple Pitt, by an English officer stationed in India is of more than passing interest. Among other things he spoke of the onager, commonly known as the wild ass of Persia. He says their speed is simply marvelous, surpassing that of any living animal. They have been known to run 100 miles and had often defeated all the famous Arab and Moorish horses in that country at various distances, and was regarded by the colonel and his friends as invincible in a long or short race. One day, the colonel writes, he was riding his fleet mare across an open plain, when to his surprise a bunch of beautiful onagers bounded out of a thicket and galloped away at full speed. The colonel set his mare going, and was soon bounding after the wild animals at top speed; but urge his as he would and bending to her work as she could,—every link out the onagers ran straight away from her as if she were standing still.

Further investigation develops some singular and interesting facts. Balzacs says there exists in Persia an extremely rare ass, the Persian Falas, which is the name of the Tartars. Pierre-Gaston Falas went to the Tartars to examine it; he gave it to science. It is mentioned in Holy Scripture; Moses forbade that it should breed with its congeners. The onager is described as possessing a coat more exquisitely shining than that of our best groomed horses; it is striped with tawny lines, and bears a strong resemblance to the zebra. The animal's hair is soft and unctuous to the touch; it is said to be in reality a domestic ass, and possesses extraordinary courage. If, by chance, he is overtaken or surprised, he defends himself with remarkable intelligence against other wild beasts. Balzacs further says:

"As for the rapidity with which he moves, it can only be compared to the flight of birds. Falas says and does out run the fastest horse in Persia and in India. The average ordinary pace of these wonderful creatures is 70 to 80 geometric strides per hour." Our degenerate donkeys give us no idea of this prong, daring animal. He is nimble in action, lively, intelligent, shrewd, graceful in appearance, and in movement.

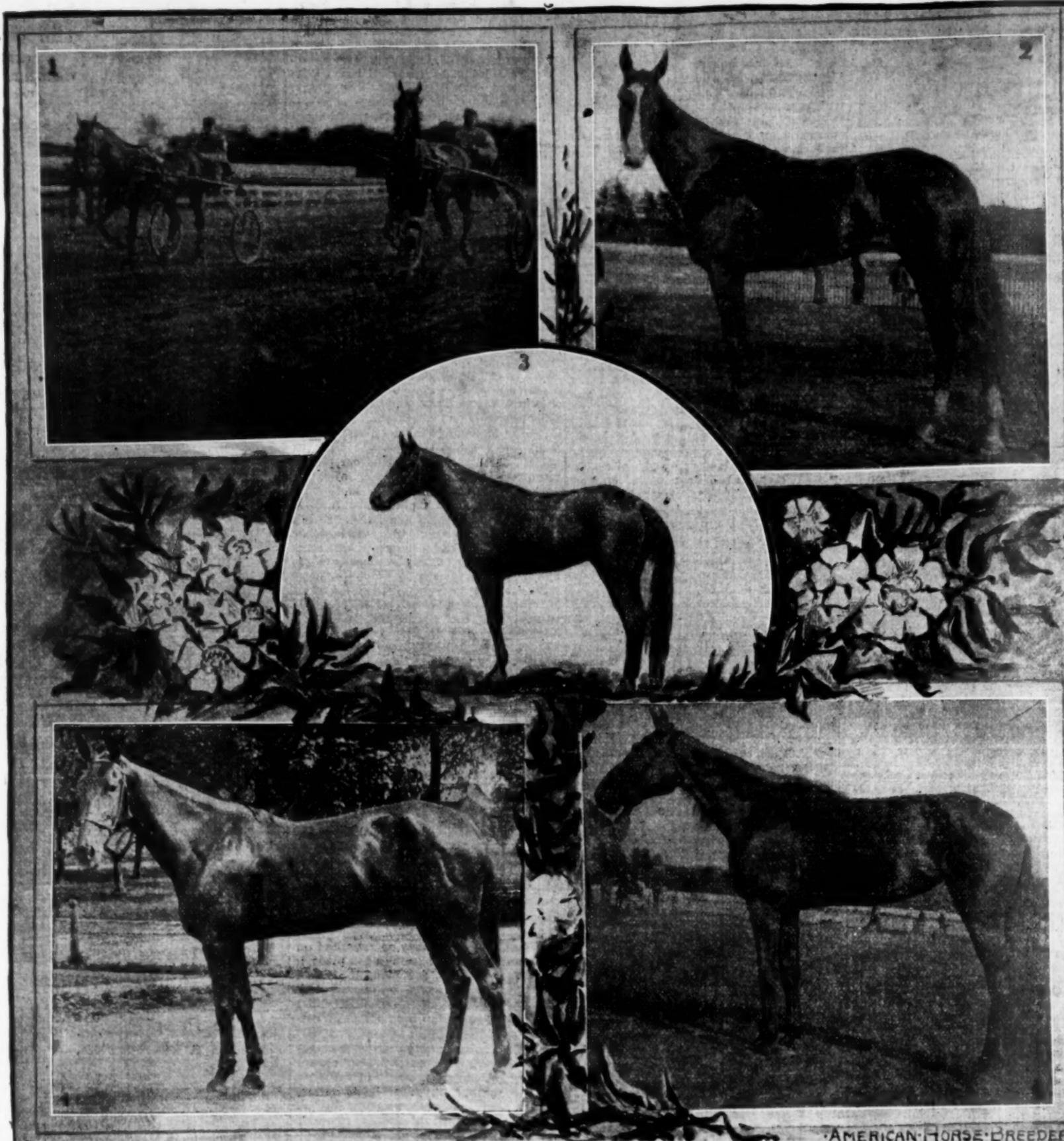
Turkish and Persian superstitions both ascribe to the onager a mysterious origin, and the name of the animal is derived from the traditions that are current in Thibet and Tartary about the prowess of the noble animal. A tame ass would be worth vast sums of money; it is nearly impossible to capture them among their mountain fastnesses. The table of Pegasus, the winged horse, doubtless took its rise from them. The valuable saddle asses, obtained in Persia by making the female ass with a tammed onager, are dyed red, and in memory custom, and it is probably at the bottom of the proverb, "Wicked as a red ass."

The possibilities of utilizing the onager may be speculated on by the learned critics of the turf press. It is a fruitful subject and a suggestive one.

A few words more about asses. Lucian's ass became golden in the hands of Apuleius. The funny part of the adventure is that a lady fell in love with Lucian while he wore the form of an ass, but would have nothing to say to him when he was changed back to a man. (Turk critics however, say he was a Turk.)

Silenus's ass talked very plainly. In Massachusetts' asses are warlike, and the twenty-first caliph, was ennobled the ass for his valor. So say the authorities. Machiavelli's ass is but little known. The dictionaries have little information to give. The work is a satire on his contemporaries.

The ass of Verona is said to be still alive. The author says, "I must speak the truth and not deceive my readers. I do not very clearly know where the ass of Verona exists in all its splendor; but the travelers who have him 40 or 50 years ago agree in saying that the ass of Verona is the best in the world. The keeping of 40 monks of Our Lady of the Orant at Verona, and was carried in procession twice a year." According to the tradition this ass, having carried our Lord in his entry into Jerusalem, did not choose to abide any longer in that city, but trotted over the sea



AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER

1. ALCIDALIA, 2 10 1-4, AND QUARTERMARCH, 2. II 3-4.

4. FANTASY, 2.06.

3. ROBERT J. (p), 2.01 1-2.

2. KENTUCKY UNION, 2.07 1-4.

5. BELLE G., 2 18 3-4.

by way of Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Malta and Sicily. He at last settled at Verona, where he has lived ever since. On the festal days there is a long procession, headed by a young woman with a child in her arms, accompanied by an organ. The organist, Vincenzo, goes into Verona. At the end of the mass, the priest, instead of saying "It is written, etc," brays three times with all might, and the people answer in chorus.

A cynical writer has said, "We have books on the feast of the ass, and the feast of fools; they furnish materials towards a universal history of the human mind."

The ancient idea of metamorphosis was not so foolish as is generally believed. There are people, even today, who are thought by their acquaintances to resemble animals, though they may not discover the likenesses themselves.

A. E. CAYFEE.

**Sir Walter Gilbey on the French Coachman.**

In England the French coachman, or, as we know him here, the French Coachman, is usually known as the "Anglo-Norman." Many of the very first of the carriage and coach houses used in England, and especially in London, are of this breed, and were bred in France. Touching the Anglo-Norman, Sir Walter Gilbey says in his recently published book, "The Horse-Horse."

The need of the French in establishing a foundation for the French Coachman is a mystery. Pierre-Gaston Falas went to the Tartars to examine it; he gave it to science. It is mentioned in Holy Scripture; Moses forbade that it should breed with its congeners. The onager is described as possessing a coat more exquisitely shining than that of our best groomed horses; it is striped with tawny lines, and bears a strong resemblance to the zebra. The animal's hair is soft and unctuous to the touch; it is said to be in reality a domestic ass, and possesses extraordinary courage. If, by chance, he is overtaken or surprised, he defends himself with remarkable intelligence against other wild beasts. Balzacs further says:

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and the waters of the Mediterranean.

Geographical convenience and diminished risk of transport may have something to do with this practice; but we may be quite sure that the Anglo-Norman is a native of England, apparently inferior to the sires obtainable in this country (England), neither convenience, reduced risk, nor cost of transport can account for the fact that we import Anglo-Norman stallions instead of the English-bred ones. Surely these facts do not reflect discredit on us; we have the best mares to work on; we have the finest stock available; and its possession should stimulate our efforts to maintain the historical reputation of Great Britain as the breeding ground of the best horses in the world."

Sir Walter Gilbey, being somewhat prejudiced

in favor of the Hackney or English road horse, falls into a very natural mistake. It is true that one or two Hackney stallions were taken at a very early date into France, but it had no influence on the breed.

The Anglo-Norman Coachman, or French Coachman of the present day, but what the fact remains that the great use made of English thoroughbreds—pure blood Americans—in the development of the French Coachman is that which gave rise to the name—Anglo-Norman.

The writer well remembers when a few of these Anglo-Normans were imported into England and elsewhere, and taking horses they were too, but showing far less of the blood of the pure bloods, and the same was the case at this time. In fact, the French Coachman of the present day and age is merely a very large thoroughbred made over slightly to fit him for use on the road and race course at the trot instead of at the gallop. The type and style are all there, only there is a little greater length, shorter and cannot be compared with a roadster.

Along in 1857, a number of young stallions, reared by the French Coachman, in a spirit of chivalry and romance met at a little hamlet called Waterloo, in the above county, and organized a troop which they called the "Black Hawk Cavalry." Its membership was comprised of the flower of Virginia manhood. Every member of the troop was mounted on a spirited black horse and every horse in the troop was of Black Hawk colts.

When in 1861, Virginia joined the Southern Confederacy, all training on the Dunlavy plantation came to a standstill. The owner of the estate enlisted, and subsequently became the colonel of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, which he commanded with signal gallantry. He still lives on his grand estate of several thousand acres in Loudoun County, in spite of the fact that he is covered with the scars of sabres and bullets.

From most of the breeding districts comes the stallion, emanating from the regular shippers, that agents or private buyers are securing the country, looking for driving, carriage or coach horses, and the same is the case with the French Coachman. The stallions desirous of finding a market for their services are offered to the public at a price of \$1000 to \$1200, and the amount the owners paid in entry fees to the racing associations.

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